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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1918

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10 CENTS

DISORDER GROWS THROUGH SIBERIA, REPORT TO TOKIO

Japanese Residents Forced
To Fight To Defend
Selves

STORE PILLAGED

Nippon Consular Aide At
Harbin Sent To In-
vestigate Clash

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 12.—The outrages of the Maximalists in Siberia are increasing and foreigners residing there have been obliged to take measures for their own defence.

The Japanese at Blagovestchensk were recently obliged to fight the Maximalists in self-defence when the Maximalists attempted to pillage a Japanese store and there were some casualties among the Japanese.

Police and a secretary have been despatched from the Japanese Consulate at Harbin to Blagovestchensk, where the Japanese colony totals 338.

The railway is interrupted between Pochikalevo, on the Amur Branch, and Blagovestchensk and the telegraph is also interrupted but there is no change on the Amur trunk line.

Siberia To Be Republic

A telegram from Irkutsk states that at a general meeting of the peasants, workmen's and soldiers' representatives of the whole of Russia a resolution was passed that the whole of Siberia shall be recognised as a Republic to constitute a part of the Federal Republic of Russia. The Executive Delegates convened on February 28 were again convened to organise the Government and the local Soviets will be gradually dissolved.

The Local Self-Administration held a meeting at Irkutsk on the 7th. It was ordered to dissolve by the Workmen's, Peasants' and Soldiers' association and, as it refused to obey, the Red Guards arrested the chairman.

No Russian Headquarters In Peking
Peking, March 11.—The report from Petrograd of the establishment of a Russian Government for the Far East with headquarters at Peking is without foundation. Probably the report has reference to the Conference held on February 28 and Prince Koudachoff, the Russian Minister, has been confused with Prince Lvov.

2,000 German Troops
Reported In Finland

Expedition, Supported By Artillery, Landed Near Abo,
Says Stockholm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, March 10.—It is reported that 2,000 German troops, with artillery, have landed near Abo, in Finland.

Up to the present there has been no official confirmation of the report.

104 Meningitis Cases
In Hongkong In Week

55 Die Of Latest Epidemic In
South, Including Two
British

Reuter's Pacific Service
Hongkong, March 12.—During the week ending the 9th there were 104 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis and 55 deaths, of which two were English, one Portuguese, one Japanese and the rest Chinese.

Dairen Maru Torpedoed
In The Mediterranean

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokio, March 11.—The Japanese steamer Dairen Maru (4,555 tons; S. Fukagawa, Dairen) was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on the 6th. The crew were saved and have been landed at Messina.

Secretary Baker In France; Will Visit American Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 10.—Secretary of War Baker arrived in the Capital today. He calls on President Poincaré and M. Clemenceau, remains in Paris a few days and then inspects the American Training Camp. Mr. Baker arrived with a staff of seven officers.

Peking Situation Is Calmer; Chang Not To Enter Capital?

Wang Shih-chen Flees To Tientsin; Feng May Reappoint Tuan Premier, Say Chinese Reports

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, March 12.—Premier Wang Shih-chen, who was recently granted sick leave, on Saturday surreptitiously departed for Tientsin.

He declares that he is a devoted supporter of the Pelyang party but those ignorant of his motives blame him for pacifism. He asks, even if the Government decides to fight to the end, how the Pelyang Party in the present circumstances can be united and concludes by announcing that he has withdrawn definitely from politics.

There is no change in the situation in Peking. It is understood that President Feng Kuo-chang has consented to consider the restoration of General Tuan Chiu-jui as the Premier and the transfer of General Li Shun to the post of the Chief of General Staff at Peking, according to the Chinese press. General Wang Ting-chen, the Deputy Inspector-General of the Yangtze, will succeed General Li as the Kiangsu Tuchun, it is said.

It is expected that Chang Tsao-lin will be satisfied with the concession and will soon head the military governors of 16 provinces in a memorandum to the President recommending the reappointment of General Tuan as the Premier. Chang's troops are not expected to proceed any further than Langfang and will possibly be sent to the Huan front in compliance with the request of Generals Tsao Kun, Chang Hua-chi and Chang Ching-yao.

The President is slightly indisposed and has not been attending his office since Monday.

The Peking-Suyuan Railway will resume its traffic in a few days in view of the improvement of the plague situation.

Feng's Resignation Is
A Feeler To Provinces

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, March 9.—Reports as to what is happening in political circles here are most conflicting. According that the Government will reply that

(Continued on Page 5)

17 SHIPS TURNED OUT IN U.S. LAST MONTH

Production For March Esti-
mated At 23, Aggregating
121,000 Tons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 10.—The shipbuilding program in America has been advanced by the completion and delivery in February of 17 ships totalling 121,000 tons.

The Shipping Board officials estimate that the March delivery will total 23 ships aggregating 188,000 tons. The authorities are confident that there will be a continuous increase in shipbuilding every month until they reach a total output of 4,500,000 net tonnage by January, 1919.

Men and supplies are being forwarded to General Pershing according to schedule.

British Occupy Hit, Valuable Oil Center

Capture Important City In
Mesopotamia, 100 Miles
From Bagdad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports:

We occupied Hit on the Euphrates yesterday morning without opposition. The Turks have retired seven miles up-stream.

Hit is a hundred miles west of Bagdad and has rich petroleum deposits.

Women's Fire Brigade Of London At Wedding



These London smoke eaters, members of the Women's Fire Brigade of London, served as the guard of honor at the marriage of Miss Lena Reeve, also a member of the brigade. Miss Reeves was married to Bombardier E. Bright, R. F. A., at St. Mary's Church in London.

"CON" HAMILTON SHOT BY A REVOLUTIONIST?

Police Theory At Trial Connects
Slaying With Secret Meet-
ing Held same Day

The theory that the murderer of Sergeant "Con" Hamilton was one of a band of revolutionaries proceeding to or from an important revolutionary meeting held here on the night of October 24, 1917, was revealed as the police version of the affair when two Chinese went on trial for the shooting in the Mixed Court yesterday.

The men charged are Tsen Zen-ting, arrested while suffering from a bullet wound some weeks ago, and Wong Koh-sze. The case came up before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan, Mr. K. E. Newman appearing for the police. Sergeant Hamilton was killed while conducting a search party on the Yates Road and after two Chinese had been stopped in order to search them for weapons.

"There was on that day, of the murder, a very important revolutionary meeting here in Shanghai," said Mr. Newman, in outlining the case. "It is known to the police and the theory of the police which will be brought in evidence before the court is this: that these persons were probably going to or coming from this meeting, and were armed; they were stopped and were frightened and they fired. Some got past Hamilton and there was a general melee and one of them was wounded, probably by a shot fired by one of his own side. That is the bullet, we suggest, which was found on the accused."

In opening Mr. Newman outlined the story of the shooting, giving details most of which were brought out at the inquest. He said that he would call fourteen witnesses in all.

Dr. R. J. Marshall gave evidence of the wounds through back and chest which caused the officer's death. Miss Smith, who also testified at the inquest, stated that the two accused resembled in figure the men she saw slinking down the Yates Road following the shooting. They were evidently hurt, she said, and were doubled over.

Dr. Kiang, who keeps a private hospital at 221 Avenue Joffre, stated that the prisoner Tsan came to him suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen not more than a week old on October 30 and that his expenses were paid by a revolutionary. He said he would be able to identify the wound and the hearing adjourned to give opportunity for an examination, which will be made this morning.

Other testimony was given by Sikh and Chinese police who attended Sergeant Hamilton on the search party and by Detective Sergeant John Sullivan, who identified a collection of bullets as having been picked up from the road and gave it as his opinion that at least two men besides the police fired shots.

Plot To Smuggle Gold To Shanghai Suspected In Japan

One Chinese Is Arrested On
Omi Maru Bound For
This Port

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Kobe, March 12.—A Chinese has been arrested on board the Omi Maru, which was bound for Shanghai, on a charge of smuggling Japanese gold coins to the amount of Y.30,000.

The attention of the police has been called to the fact that an increasing number of Chinese, both in Tokio and Osaka, cash banknotes at the Bank of Japan on the pretext that they are returning home. The amount that can be cashed is limited to Y.100, despite which the authorities suspect that smuggling of gold to Shanghai is going on.

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Russians Will Fight, Says Soviet Paper

Transfer Of Government To
Moscow Given As Proof
By Pravda

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 10.—The newspaper Pravda declares that the transfer of the Government to Moscow demonstrates the firm determination of the Government to resist to the end the attempt of Germany to make Russia her vassal and proves that there is no understanding between the Revolution and German Imperialism.

PERSHING'S TROOPS RAID GERMAN LINES

Three Successful Attacks Made
By American Forces
In Lorraine

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

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KIDNAPPED AMERICANS WERE ROBBED OF \$13,000

Escort Of Soldiers Ran As Soon
As Bandits Appeared,

Is Report

China Press Correspondence

Yen Ch'eng, Honan, March 9.—In regard to the kidnapping of two Americans, already reported, I have now been able to get authentic information from Mr. Samuel Young who has just arrived from Peking to assist in the search for the missing men.

The men captured, besides Messrs. Kyle and Purcell, were some Chinese engineers who were travelling with them. They were conveying \$13,000 in silver across the country from Yencheng to Lao Ho-keo on the Han river. On the 4th inst. when about 12 miles west of U Lang-hsin they were set upon by a band of brigands, the silver was seized and the foreigners with their assistants taken to the hills. It is said the robbers demanded 70 rifles as a ransom.

Information of the affair was wired by one of the Chinese engineers who escaped to Yehsien. The small escort of 20 soldiers that was with the party was sent by the U Lang official. They apparently fled as soon as the robbers appeared.

The southern attack was delivered at 4 o'clock on Friday morning. The northern attack was due simultaneously but our barrage held it up.

The object of the former was to straighten out a salient in our line south of Houthulst Forest.

The enemy assaulted, under cover of a smoke barrage, on a front of 2,000 yards. On the northern flank they were completely repulsed but in the center the "Stos Truppen" succeeded in rushing six posts which formed our advanced line.

The garrisons reformed a hundred yards away and immediately counter-attacked, but unsuccessfully, whereupon supports from the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry attacked, and the Germans ran before our artillery bombardment caused them to be postponed.

The northern attack was delivered at 4 o'clock in the evening. It aimed at obtaining possession of a little ridge near Polderhoek Chateau. Despite our heavy barrage the Germans gained the nose of the ridge and got into our front trench on a front of 300 yards. The King's Royal Rifles, who were holding the position, fell back in good order after heavily bombing the enemy and then made a counter-attack, which was not successful. During the night the Royal Fusiliers reinforced them and a second counter-attack was delivered which resulted in fierce hand-to-hand fighting. By dawn we had entirely recovered every inch of the lost ground. The enemy artillery responded heavily to our barrage.

Three shells burst in succession upon the company headquarters of the King's Royal Rifles, burying the

A Live Newspaper Devoted

To Progress in China

GERMAN ATTACKS UNABLE TO GAIN INCH OF GROUND

occupants, who were all dug out alive.

Elsewhere along the front there has been violent gunning.

The weather is fine but hazy. Our airmen continue to do wonderful work bombing the Germans out of the sky, their latest record being twelve machines crashed, one shot down by the anti-aircraft guns and twenty-one driven down out of control during daylight on Friday. Only three of our planes failed to return.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday:

An hostile raiding party, under cover of a heavy bombardment, attacked our posts eastward of Armentiers. A few British soldiers are missing.

There has been a marked increase in the artillery bombardment between the La Bassée Canal and Ypres.

Aviation.—We dropped 600 bombs on dumps, billets and aerodromes and also on an important railway center northeastward of St. Quentin. A large number of machines carried out a particularly successful attack from a low height on three aerodromes, obtaining direct hits on hangars and machines in the open at each aerodrome. Returning at a height of 100 feet they used their machine-guns against favorable targets on the ground, causing casualties to the enemy and scattering a company of infantry in all directions.

The fighting in the air was heavy. We brought down ten and drove down ten enemy machines. Two of ours are missing.

Today we dropped one and a quarter tons of bombs on the Daimler Motor Works at Stuttgart in broad daylight. Several bursts were observed on the railway station, where a stationary train was set on fire, three bursts on the munition factory southeastward of the town and other bursts on the buildings of the Daimler Works. Some hostile machines withdrew after a weak attempt to attack our formation. One of our machines did not return owing to engine trouble.

British And Germans Make Raids In Balkans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports:

Yesterday we rushed a post at the mouth of the River Struma and killed the entire garrison.

A Bulgarian communiqué reports:

After an artillery preparation, German storm-troops penetrated the enemy trenches in the Cerna bend north of Ruse and brought back some French prisoners.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd. Feb. 21.—Peking, Philip Deane Astor House.

22.—Kobe, Ralph Mille Company.

23.—Yokohama, Consulate de France Pour Dorizon.

23.—Nagasaki, Sukenagasaki c/o Kogayoshi 46 Fushobashin-kori.

25.—Nagasaki, Shigenagasaki Bushoro Shinkori 46 Kogayoshi.

26.—Nagoya, Melkiyko 150 Cobaro.

26.—Peking, Lamb Care American Consul.

March 3.—Tokio, Tanaka Tokiosusinsha.

3.—Tokio, Phudenkyo.

3.—Amoy, Roche & Yuenming Road.

6.—Wladivostok, Gleguliska Russian Post.

8.—Portland Ore, Robertson U.S. Postal Agency.

8.—Osaka, Kamei Kata Morimoto, Batokuro Kuwasha.

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To Demand Revision Of Rumanian Peace Terms

Balfour Says Britain Will Stand By Ally At Peace Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 11.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. J. Balfour stated that the peace between Rumania and the Central Powers has not yet been ratified. The Government knew the enemy terms before they were assented to by Rumania. The Government sympathises very deeply with Rumania in the cruel position in which she has been placed and it would certainly be the duty and endeavor of His Majesty's Government to obtain at the Peace Conference a revision of the harsh terms imposed on Rumania.

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\$50 opens a Checking Account.

German Vessel Sunk Near Aaland Islands

Icebreaker Mined; Three Men Killed And Eight Wounded, Is Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Stockholm, March 10.—The icebreaker Hindenburg, which accompanied the German expedition, has been mined and sunk off the Aaland Islands. Three men were killed and eight wounded.

BRITISH LABOR'S STAND ON PEACE IS GIVEN

First Want Guaranties Of Honest Intention On Part Of Central Powers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—Mr. J. R. Clynes, speaking at West Ham, said, that democracy was being accepted on all hands as the future ruling power. The working men refused to submit to terms similar to those which Russia has swallowed. Labor wanted peace and they were willing to negotiate but before they could enter the Conference Chamber they must have some guarantee of honest intention on the part of the Central Powers.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARTY

Invitations have been issued for a social to be given preceding St. Patrick's Day, on Friday, March 16, at the Carlton Cafe, 8.00 p.m., under the auspices of the American Song Service. The mailing list of the Americans is not complete and in case any names have been overlooked all are invited. Caps, aprons, and neckties for costumes can be obtained at the door. Refreshments will be served and games will be played. An admission of \$1 will be charged to defray expenses and for local charities.

TURKISH OPPOSITION IN PALESTINE WEAK

British Advance Three Miles More, Driving Enemy Before Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 10.—An official despatch from Palestine reports: Our advance northward continues. Yesterday morning we crossed the Wadi Auja, captured a strong Turkish position five miles westward of the Jordan and advanced on each side of the Jerusalem-Nabulus Road on a front of 13 miles for an average depth of two to three miles. We have occupied Lefermalik, Selwad and Telasur, eastward of the road. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to retake Telasur. We encountered little opposition westward of the road.

CHINESE ARMY MISSION IS BACK FROM TRENCHES

Officers Visit Belgian Lines And Aviation Camps And See War First-Hand

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 10.—The Chinese Military Mission, which consists of Major Ho Sin of the Army General Staff and Major Tseng Whang, has just returned from a visit to the Belgian front, where they studied the organisation of the Belgian General Staff, visited two aviation camps and went up in aeroplanes, taking photographs. They went in the trenches of an interesting sector and then visited the services in the rear of the front, particularly the railroads and stations.

BRITAIN GETS TEA SUPPLY

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 11.—5,118,600 pounds of Indian and 645,900 pounds of Ceylon tea will be balloted for today.

Fortnight's Rationing Success In England

Margarine And Meat Queues Disappear And Food Situation Generally Improves

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 10.—A fortnight's working of rationing in London and the Home counties has been very successful. Margarine and meat queues have practically disappeared and it is stated that there was surplus meat returned to cold storage on Saturday. Yet it is announced that heavy manual workers have double rations. Regulations for the rationing of bread will be issued shortly, which will necessitate fewer bakers.

PARIS CALM IN AIR RAID

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 10.—During the air-raid the inhabitants of Paris maintained a very quiet attitude. All the general instructions given in case of such an emergency were followed calmly. The casualties were, much less than in the first raid, the population using all the shelters indicated by posters, which mentioned the space available. A few theaters broke off their performances and the public calmly sought the nearest shelter. In others, such as the Comédie Française, the play went on without interruption.



DOOR OF HOPE MISSION CARED FOR 404 IN 1917

Provides Home And Teaching For Many Destitute Women And Children

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 11.—A fortnight's working done among Chinese women and children by the Door of Hope Mission is contained in the institution's annual report for 1917. The report shows that during the year a total of 404 women and children were cared for by the various branches of the society. These homes include the Receiving Home, for the fallen woman seeking medical attention and a chance to go straight; the First Year Home, an aid to the Receiving Home; the Industrial Home, where needle craft and other useful work is taught and brings returns; the Children's Home, where 180 more youngsters are taught, and the Home for waifs and strays. In the latter 182 new children were received in 1917, making a total of 315 who are being cared for.

The treasurer's report for the year shows that though donations had fallen off nearly \$1,800 for the year, the total receipts were greater than in 1916. Sales of articles made by the inmates and an extra grant of \$1,500 from the Municipal Council, together with several special gifts—including \$500 from the Mixed Court and \$858 as proceeds of the Charity Football Match last year—made up for the deficits in regular contributions. A neat little home was added to the institution and when sufficient funds have been received it is hoped to add another First Year Home and a chapel.

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86 Peking Road.
SHANGHAI.

Defendants Win Judgment In Tls. 96,000 Opium Suit

Judgment for the defendants with costs was given by Sir Haviland de Beaumares in the British Supreme Court yesterday in the case wherein Ma Sung-che, proprietor of the Mei Sing hong, was suing Messrs. E. D. Samson and Co. for delivery, or damages of Tls. 96,000 for non-delivery, of eight chests of opium.

Mr. F. G. Priestwood and Mr. Harold Bowett appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Duncan McNeill for the defendants. The judgment follows:

"This is a claim for the delivery of eight chests of opium in pursuance of a contract of sale. The claim was originally for the delivery of this opium as being the property of the plaintiff; as the case proceeded it became evident that the property in the goods sold had not passed to the plaintiff and he was given leave to amend by adding a claim for damages for a breach of contract to deliver. To this the defendants pleaded certain terms implied in the contract, and estoppel.

The circumstances are peculiar. By a contract dated 1912 the plaintiff agreed to purchase ten chests of opium from the defendants. They were not taken up within the stipulated time, as was the case with so much opium on the market in that year. The contract was not repudiated but replaced by a new contract under which the subject matter of the sale was to speak colloquially "put into the Combine." To this contract the Chinese opium guild and the Combine of foreign merchants were parties. The plaintiff and the defendants were members of the guild and the Combine respectively. The circumstances are known to the court and need not be recapitulated; they formed the subject of the judgment in *Tackey v. Parton*.

Under the operation of this arrangement the defendants on October 13, 1915, accounted to the plaintiff for eight chests and gave him delivery orders for the remaining two, he also acquired from other native dealers seven further delivery orders each for one chest of opium, one of which was delivered to him; the remaining eight form the subject of this action.

The delivery order is contained in two documents both dated October 13, 1915. The first headed Delivery Permit is addressed to S. S. David, in charge of our bonded godown, and runs: Please deliver to or bearer..... chests of opium as hereunder described. The plaintiff's name, the number of chests and the kind of opium were inserted in writing and the document was signed by the defendants. Then follows a table giving columns, in which to write particulars as to the opium, one being for marks and numbers; these were left blank. The second document, addressed to the same person, says Please allow to take delivery of chests of duty paid opium. The effect of these documents appears to be that the defendants agree to deliver to the plaintiff chests of opium out of the stock in their bonded godown on which either duty has been paid at the date of the order or which will be paid by the defendants before delivery is taken.

Opium merchants are allowed to own bonded receiving godowns for the storage of opium: the conditions are of some antiquity, the only one necessary for me to notice being that the merchant shall not allow any opium to leave the receiving godown without a customs permit duly issued in respect of such opium. It was from goods in such a godown that the defendants undertook delivery. In the year 1911 there was in bond in Shanghai a large quantity of opium, and a rumor was afoot that the Chinese government intended to treble the duty on opium: whereupon there was a rush to get the stuff out of bond. Before it can be taken out of bond, each chest has to be opened, and each ball taken out and labelled, a process which results in the deterioration of the opium and which also takes a considerable time. In order to save time and to obviate the opening of so many chests at one time, it was arranged that on duty being paid a ticket should be placed on the chest showing it to be duty paid, and it should remain in bond until such time as it was wanted, when the process of labelling the balls would take place as usual and without any further charge. This opium is called ticketed and this arrangement accounts for the presence of duty paid opium in a bonded godown. The bonded godown might contain ticketed opium and opium which had not been cleared.

The duty was raised as anticipated and the new duty, as it was called, imposed. In order to humor the native dealer and to allow him to defer payment of part of the purchase price, the duty was sometimes held over. This is a matter which it is only necessary to mention because some point has been made as to the method of paying duty. I think it clear that there is a market price for opium and this manipulation of the duty between the merchant and dealer is immaterial; there was no payment which obliged the merchant to have opium labelled.

The bonded godown thus contained opium on which duty had not been paid and ticketed opium. When delivery was wanted by a dealer he had to get an application from the Customs for a delivery permit. This document is in English and Chinese, the dealer signs or chops the Chinese and he hands it to the godown keeper with the delivery order, who fills into the spaces left on the application and the delivery permit, which are the same in both documents, the necessary information including the marks and numbers of the chests to

be delivered. These are selected from the stock by arrangement between the dealer and the godown-keeper at this time; he then signs the application form also. A Customs officer attends and opens the chest and weighs the opium. The dealer then gets the delivery order stamped at the customs, takes it back to the bonded godown and against the stamped order gets the opium which he takes to the Custom House to get the balls in the chest labelled. Labelled opium is therefore opium which has paid duty and been taken out of bond. If, as is sometimes the case, the merchant disposes of a chest of labelled opium, it appears to be the invariable practice to mark the chest labelled so that the dealer cannot claim a sealed chest, and it seems also to be the practice to insert the marks and numbers in the contract, otherwise the delivery order is the same in each case.

The delivery orders for the eight chests in this action contain no marks or numbers and they are not marked labelled. The plaintiff says that he gave instructions to his assistant to inspect and weigh their contents and that this was done on the same day. This is contradicted by the godown-keeper, and is so inherently improbable, that I have no doubt that it is a deliberate piece of perjury. I say it is improbable because (1) it is practically certain that the plaintiff would not at that time ask for labelled opium when he was entitled to a sealed chest which was more valuable, (2) the reason given by the plaintiff for requesting examination, that he thought of buying it, is absurd for he must have known quite well that these chests were to remain in the Combine and that if he bought a chest from the Combine, the only way in which he could buy a chest, he would not get these particular chests, and (3) the form of the delivery orders themselves are inconsistent with a purchase of labelled opium.

The result of the evidence is that such cargo as was bought by the plaintiff was kept, amongst other things, in the defendants' bonded godown, and that they were not allocated to any particular contract until selected by the plaintiff when he wished to take them out of bond. In this case that time never arrived; there were therefore no specific chests of opium which were the plaintiff's property and his claim for the delivery of these is unfounded.

I now turn to the alternative claim for damages for breach of a contract to deliver. This delivery would eventually take place under the rules of the Combine, but that had come to an end in consequence of an agreement with the Chinese Government under which that government on April 1, 1916, assumed control of the bonded godown and the loans secured on the Salt Gabelle, Chairman of the Chihli Conservancy Commission, a newly constituted body which will undertake the work of conservancy in Chihli on a large scale, and will receive, immediately it is constituted, ten million dollars, Martine Customs and Salt Gabelle surplus now lying in the Syndicate Banks, with which to put its work in hand. Practically this is a vote of confidence in Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling passed by the foreign legations, though in form it is of course far from being so.

The new Commission, which will meet for the first time on the twentieth instant, at Tientsin, will be made up of: Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, Chairman; Mr. H. van der Veen, as representing the Chihli Flood Relief and River Conservancy Bureau; Mr. Yang Pining, representing the National Conservancy Bureau; Captain Wu, of the Naval Dockyard at Taku, representing the Governor of Chihli; Mr. Ferdinand Tyler, Coast Inspector; Mr. Hugo von Hedenstam, and Mr. T. Pincione, three representatives of the Hail Ho Conservancy Board; with Mr. Wei, of the National Conservancy Bureau, as Secretary. The scope, functions and general powers of the Commission are expected to be very wide; and its composition is regarded as an earnest of really useful as well as extensive work.

The contract calls for delivery from the defendants' bonded godown, and it is to my mind beyond doubt that, but for the government, the plaintiff would have demanded that he was entitled to, namely sealed chests, the only thing that he could get out of a bonded godown. If he had taken labelled opium it would have been by arrangement and on payment of an allowance for deterioration: the fact that the defendants delivered some opium in this way is not, so far as I can see, any argument in favour of their claim.

If the defendants agreed to deliver chests of opium they cannot excuse themselves by saying that the Chinese government put it out of their power to deliver, at all events that is not their case; but there are two facts on which they are entitled to rely, one is this arrangement with the Chinese government made with the consent of the opium guild, of which the plaintiff was a member and that he must have been, as I have no doubt he was, aware of it: the other that no opium merchant took his bargained opium out of bond unless asked to do so by the purchaser, for if he did, it would no longer be sealed opium and he could not deliver what he had contracted to deliver.

The defendants put forward their defence in this way: they call attention to the necessity for a permit from the Customs to allow any opium to leave the receiving godown, and they say that it is a condition precedent to the right to demand delivery that the plaintiff should produce this permit. The permit has never been produced and the only question remaining is whether it was the duty of the plaintiff to produce it. On this point the evidence of the godown-keeper is material. I have already dealt with it, and there is the evidence of the defendants' manager and several opium merchants, that they would never label bargained cargo such as this without instructions, because it has always been considered that under delivery orders such as those in this case the holder is entitled to a sealed chest: moreover the Chinese would certainly demand such a chest as being of more value than labelled opium. The evidence is overwhelming that the permission to free opium of which he wished to take delivery was obtained by the dealer.

The opium guild, which had acted all these years for the Chinese dealers, the plaintiff amongst them, agreed that opium not cleared before March 31 should remain in the hands of the government. The plaintiff is affected with this knowledge, and I have no doubt he knew all about it. He chose to allow the time in which he could get a permit to elapse, and, therefore, owing to

ROOSEVELT IN ATTACK ON OBJECTORS TO WAR

Cheered By Men At Camp Merritt In His Address At Soldier's Club Dedication

Camp Merritt, N. J., January 30.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today dedicated Merritt Hall, established as the soldiers' club here by Mrs. Wesley Merritt, widow of the late Gen. Merritt, Indian fighter and civil war veteran. The Colonel received an ovation when he spoke, first to 1,000 officers and their relatives in the club house, and later to 4,000 enlisted men in the Y. M. C. A. building. The enlisted men hung on the rafters of the Y. M. C. A. building to hear the Colonel talk.

"You have drawn the great prize of the generation," Colonel Roosevelt told the officers and men. "In the future you won't have to explain to your children or your children's children why you did not go to war. It will be more comfortable to explain why you did go to war."

Colonel Roosevelt made a plea for universal military service, and attacked the "conscientious objector to war" as one who ought not to be allowed to vote because he will not fight for the well-being of his country. He advised the testing of conscientious objectors by placing them on mine sweepers or by allowing them to dig front line trenches.

"We did everything we could to keep out of war," the Colonel declared. "But now that the nation has gone in, it ought to go in as an honorable man goes into a fight. We don't want to hit if we can help it, but if we hit we don't want to hit soft; go in for business. If you hit a man only a little, he'll hit you. But when you hit him, put him to sleep."

The last sentiment was greeted with cheers by the enlisted men.

Addressing the women, Colonel Roosevelt said: "We have got to see this war through no matter how long it takes. We don't care what suffering and what sacrifices there are: this war has got to be put through until we bring Germany to her knees. The peace we want is not the one Germany wants. It is the peace we will choose to give Germany that will count. If there is an inconclusive peace this war will have to be fought again."

"My chief complaint against the pacifist is not that he kept us out of war but that he made us unfit when we got into it. The pacifist will not go to war unless you kick him long enough; then he will fight, but he will be harmless."

The training camps of the country were referred to as "the great universities of American citizenship" by the Colonel. He declared there is no room here for a "fifty-fifth citizenship."

A remark that the enlisted men greeted with applause was, "We have gone into this war and we won't stop until we have won the peace of overwhelming victory. This is the people's war, and we are in it fighting for the rights of others as well as for ourselves. When it's over it will be understood that it is not safe to monkey with Uncle Sam."

Paying a tribute to the American soldier, the Colonel said that he has the qualities in him which make him, when properly trained, the best of any soldier in the world.

"I guarantee that you men, after a little experience, will put it over any Hun organization," was a declaration that evoked cheers and handclapping.

Colonel Roosevelt was introduced by Major Gen. D. G. Shanks, Com-

mander of the Post of Embarkation. Among those present were Mrs. Merritt, Major Gen. William G. Haan, Colonel John B. Bennett, Commander of Camp Merritt; Major D. G. Stiver, Constructing Quartermaster of the camp; Major John T. Axton, chaplain of the 20th Infantry, and William P. Egan, Director of the Board of Freeholders of Bergen County.

Mrs. Merritt donated \$10,000 toward the building, but this sum was not used, as other contributions paid for the building. The \$10,000 will be used as a working basis for needed articles. The club is modeled after a private club and has a billiard room, a restaurant, and a reading and writing room. It was constructed by Major Gen. Stivers.

China Press Correspondence

Nanchang, Kiangsi, March 8.—

Chang Hua-chi, Military Governor

of Shantung arrived here today by

special train and was received by the

local Military Governor this after-

noon. For several days his troops

have been arriving at the railway

terminus across the river, where

several thousand troops are now

encamped. It is said that he has

come to inquire why Military

Governor Chen of Kiangsi, who is

his former pupil and protege, has

refrained from fighting the southern

forces on the borders of this provi-

nce. Few of Military Governor

Chen's troops are near or in the

city, so it is believed that there

is any fighting in prospect locally.

The leading civil and military

officials gave General Chang Huai-

chi a notable reception as he en-

tered the city this afternoon. The

general arrived at the railroad

station at one o'clock. He was ac-

TUCHUN OF SHANTUNG ARRIVES IN NANCHANG

Governor Chang Calls On Chen Accompanied By Troops; Wild Rumors Circulate

China Press Correspondence

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companied by several thousand troops, a large retinue of servants and a host of important Shantung officials. A military salute was fired as the train pulled into the station.

General Chang entered the city at Chang Kiang-men and after attending a feast given by Governor Chen he proceeded to an improvised yamen at the Chihli Guild Hall near East Lake. No one seems to know how long he will stay. Leaving here it is reported that he will proceed to Hankow and Changsha.

Wild rumors are circulating to the effect that General Chang has come to dislodge Chen Kuan-yuan. Although Governor Chen received him cordially it is an open secret that he made several attempts to persuade the Peking government that it should not permit General Chang to enter Kiangsi. These attempts failed and Governor Chen was forced to receive the Investigating Commissioner. It was a case of welcoming an unwelcome guest. It is rumored that should Governor Chen relinquish his position his soldiers will fight and declare independence from the Central Government.

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Anglo-Java

BRITISH WAR FILMS SEEN IN WENCHOW

Thousands Of Chinese Get Idea
Of Life In The
Trenches

China Press Correspondence
Wenchow, Che., March 8.—Mr. W. Stark Toller, the British Consul at Ningpo, has been paying Wenchow a visit, this being the southern end of his district. He has given us the opportunity of seeing some of the war films, the "Sons of Empire" and "Tanks in Action." The first night the dynamo furnished with the film refused to work after a few minutes, and the crowded house was forced to wait more than an hour till connections were made with the city electric light plant, and then the show went on. The fact that the Chinese waited so patiently may point to their interest in the pictures, or it may mean that they wanted to be sure of getting their money's worth. As a matter of fact some got much more than that for the police were not able to handle the crowd the first night and in the crush many got past the ticket-taker without the formality of paying their entrance fee. The theater is small and the seating accommodations wretched, so that two thousand and for the four nights was a good attendance. The Chinese officials were nearly all there the first night and seemed to appreciate this mild experience of some of the horrors of war.

After one of the driest winters for many years, it has started to rain and the wells and canals are filling up again.

The China Merchants' ss. Fuching has come this week and is taking away a full cargo. How long the merchants will keep up their grudge against the Kwanchi is a question; the last time they refused to put their cargo on board, so it was sent on down to Foochow. The agent, Mr. Sze, is to go to Shanghai on the Fuching, probably in the hope that something definite can be arranged about a permanent successor to the Poochi.

Annual meetings of the preachers of the two missions working here, United Methodist and China Inland Missions, are the order of the day, and the schools are getting down to work again after the Chinese New Year. A need is felt for vocational training for boys, and just now there is talk of trying to start an industrial work on a small scale, but, so far as the foreigners are concerned, the Missions are too undermanned to spare a man to superintend the work; the financial part would certainly be the better for the steady hand of a foreigner.

NANCHANG NEWS NOTES

China Press Correspondence
Nanchang, March 7.—Dr. Ida Kahn, who has been superintendent of a hospital in Tientsin for the past year, is in Nanchang this week making a flying visit to friends and relatives. She will resume her duties in the Nanchang Women's and Children's Hospital next September. Dr. Kahn reports an unusually busy season in Tientsin on account of the flood.

Mrs. Egbert M. Hayes, wife of the Y. M. C. A. secretary of this city, left for her home in Detroit last week. She plans to visit her parents during the summer months. Mrs. Hayes was accompanied by her small son Morris.

Mr. W. R. Johnson and family leave this week for the States. Mr. Johnson is called home to assist in the financial campaign which is being conducted by the Methodist Episcopal church on behalf of foreign missions. While in Nanchang Mr. Johnson engaged in educational work. For a number of years he has been principal of the Nanchang Academy, a thriving boy's school.

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French War Fund

Subscriptions for January

L. Ardaïn, H. Bourboulon, G. Lion, R. Fano \$100 each.....	400.00	Brother J. Vincent 10.00	10.00
A. Wilden 65.00		Mr. L. Soete 10.00	
L. Basset, L. Lion, A. Muguet, S. Somekh, Mission du Kiangnan, H. C. Zimmerman (February), Mr. and Mme. Maybon, Du Pic de Marsouilles, J. Thesmar, \$50 each	450.00	\$3,354.28	
Ch. Jasson, L. Marthout, M. Broeckmann, \$40 each Famille Dard, L. Seite, \$30 each	120.00	Tls. 606.00	
Mr. and Mme. Brand, Senet, Ullmann and Co., Industrial Mission Depot, G. Laferrière, A. Vogel, Sire, \$25 each	175.00	Deposited in Bank, French wounded account \$2,000.00	
A. Fabre, J. Gaillard, P. Servanin, J. Grenard, R. Spunt, Duplessis, Labansat, \$20 each	140.00	Sent to Commandant Maliet, 16 th Colonial, Tientsin 100.00	
Le Carduner, Kotzomits, Monbaron, \$15 each	45.00	\$2,748.28 at Tls. 71.9 = Tls. 2,694.98 + Tls. 1,666.00 = Tls. 4,360.98 at Frs. 5.90 = Francs 25,729.85, for which the Head Office of the "Banque de l'Indo-Chine," in France, has been instructed to make the following payments:-	
P. Legendre, R. Tiliot, J. Padat, E. Latray, E. Traissac, Alfonse, A. Le Goff, J. B. Maubec, J. Vittori, J. A. David, G. Francois, G. Poiller, E. Tardieu, Bibi, Roy, Rhein, Keylock Pratt and Hobbs, Y. Dolgoroukoff, N. E. B. Ezra, A. Kessissoglou, H. Kessissoglou, D. Katemopoulos, Mr. and Mme. V. Meyer, A. Jost, C. Muller, M. J. Nathan, P. Wilhelm, Brun, S. Jasirzansky, Mrs. E. Wilder, Matheo Beraha, J. Huet, Petit Danois, G. Rheims, V. Teste	340.00	Frts. 1,964.40 Croix Rouge Francaise 1,749.60 Invalides de la Guerre 1,404.80 Amitié du Soldat Avgeule 2,535.75 Oeuvre du Soldat au Front 1,616.70 Oeuvre du Soldat Ardennais 622.10 Paroisse de l'Aisne 622.10 Mile Bonnel, 1 Rue de Paris, Clermont (Oise) 622.10 Aide et Assistance Coloniale 1,355.96 Corps Expéditionnaire d'Orient 1,244.20 Co-ordination des secours volontaires en faveur des Soldats (Balins-Douches) 1,244.20 Hôpital Auxiliaire de Sceaux 169.70 Vestreure du 16 th Arrondissement 1,866.30 Comité Erckmann Chatrin 1,866.30 Protection du Reforme No. 2 1,866.30 Oeuvre des Masseurs Avgeules de la Guerre 622.10 Hôpital Auxiliaire 33, Lyon 1,244.95 Hôpital H. F. 189 bis, Lyon 1,244.20	
Francs 25,729.85			
P. LEONARD, Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee.			

CHIHLI FOOD PRICES UP

China Press Correspondence

Lanshien, March 9.—Some rain is falling here today, and it is hoped it may restrain the soaring food prices. All prices have gone up since Chinse New Year, the price of beans, corn, rice and millet having increased 25% or more. The scarcity of firewood and straw is leading many of the local Chinese to convert their ancient wood and straw burning fireplaces into coal burners. A stove which at the present high prices consumes 24 coppers worth of "ch'ai huo" per day can be fired with coal at a cost of 8 coppers, no small saving to the average Chinese family.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Mar. 14
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Mar. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Mar. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Mar. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Mar. 22
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Via Vancouver Mar. 15
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru Mar. 25

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WAR ACTIVITY CENTERS STILL ON WEST FRONT

Attempts by Enemy to Make
East Focal Point fail, U.S.
War Department Reports

(Reuters' Agency War Service)
Washington, March 8.—The weekly review issued by the War Department states that the center of gravity remains in the West, despite the efforts made by the enemy during the last three and a half years to shift it to the East.

The enemy is completing the redistribution of his available forces and there is nothing in the situation to indicate that he has abandoned the plan of a major offensive in the West. He has developed two principal centers of activity: One pivoting on Reims and the other, in Alsace, on Luneville.

The Allies, while alertly on the offensive, are content to allow the enemy to break his strength in assaults on their impregnable lines. The morale of the British and French forces was never better.

The activity of the American forces is extending every day, their numbers in the line are constantly increasing and they now man the trenches at four separate points.

The review, summarizing the operations, expresses the opinion that the Germans are preparing more extensive action in the Toul sector and are contemplating an offensive in the mountain area in Italy, possibly with a view to debouching on the plain through Val Lagarina. This will doubtless develop when the weather improves.

News Briefs

Mr. T. R. Jones, formerly of the Chinese Maritime Customs here, left Shanghai Monday on his way to Australia where he hopes to secure a commission with the Australian forces. He has seen service in both the Boxer War and the Boxer rebellion and was very well known in Shanghai as well as in Canton, Chinkiang and Hankow, where he had also spent considerable time. He is proceeding to Japan and thence to Australia by the *Tango Maru*. He leaves Shanghai with the best wishes of a host of friends.

A special exhibition of Japanese art work is announced by the Arts and Crafts, Ltd., 43 Bubbling Well Road, to commence tomorrow. The exhibition will include modern water colors and antique colored wood prints said to be a very fine collection. The showing is to be given by arrangement with the Tosa Art Studios of Yokohama.

The Astor House announces after the theater dances, to be held in the new ball room, for tonight and Friday night. Reservations may be made by applying to the hotel Superintendent of Service. There is no admission charge and service is à la carte. The regular Astor House orchestra will be in attendance and dancing will commence at 11 p.m.

A victim of cerebro-spinal fever, the death of Mrs. Norman L. T. Ralton of Kowloon has been reported here. Mrs. Ralton was 45 years old, and her death adds another to the epidemic toll, accounts of which have already been received here. The case was treated in the Kennedy Town Hospital, Hongkong.

DIPHTHERIA AT NANCHANG

China Press Correspondence

Nanchang, Kiangsi, March 7.—Enrollment in the Nanchang Academy and the Baldwin Girls School is now practically the same as last semester, with new students still coming in, in spite of an epidemic of diphtheria which has caused a considerable number of deaths in the city. The schools are under guarantee except that new students are received as they come. Several cases of diphtheria have developed among the students, these being immediately removed to isolation wards. Apprehension of political turmoil and the epidemic have tended to keep the enrollment down.

Dr. Kahn of the Pelyang hospital, Tientsin, has been visiting friends here during the week, she having returned to Nanchang owing to the illness of Miss Howe.

PEKING SITUATION GROWING CALMER

(Continued from Page 1)

to certain strong supporters of the President, there is not the remotest likelihood of the President's resignation, though the President is admittedly greatly perturbed by the present state of affairs. On the other hand, it is admitted that he has sent a lengthy telegram to the provincial authorities to which he requires a reply within ten days, and this telegram puts pretty plainly the whole present issue in such a way that virtually it constitutes a feeble for the President.

If the majority of the replies, or rather the most influential of them, give indication that the President's policy has been far from successful, then it would appear that no option was left him but to withdraw. This, he says, is quite willing to do, demanding inquires that he has never assumed the office of President, but has been all along only Acting President. In addition to the many other difficulties with which he is faced the President has to ask himself who will take his place if he vacates the office of Acting President. As suggested in my last previous correspondence, there is a very definite movement on foot to bring back General Li Yuan-hung.

As everybody knows, General Chang Tso-lin's troops are moving daily nearer to Peking. The result has been a great deal of talk about a coming coup d'état which it has been generally assumed would mean a Manchu restoration. I find that in the best-informed quarters the possibility of a Manchu restoration at this juncture is scouted and laughed at, but curiously enough Chang Tso-lin's approach to Peking is interpreted as being intended to support General Feng Ku-chang. If this is really the case, then there is a new and interesting re-arrangement of the political chess-board. Hitherto it has been understood that Chang Tso-lin was with the militant tuchuns opposing the Acting President. If he is now supporting him there must have been a very drastic change of front in certain quarters. In any case the position Chang Tso-lin's troops have taken up, there being five battalions of them in all at Langfang, half way between Tientsin and Peking, makes him militarily master of the situation. If he decides to support the Acting President then there is apparently no power than can bring President Li back to office, and if he decides to bring President Li back to office, then nobody can very well prevent his doing so. These two views of what Chang Tso-lin intends to do are held equally strongly by two different groups here, but neither group seems to be able to give a reason for the faith that is in it. The only certainty seems to be that Chang Tso-lin commands the military situation in Northern China, and commands it partly with arms and ammunition that he took from the Government without so much as a by-your-leave. And whoever commands the military situation commands also the political situation, if by the political situation one means nothing more than the balance of power in Northern China.

How Chang Got Trains

China Press Correspondence

Lanhsien, March 9.—General Chang Tso-lin has sent two train-loads of his troops from Mukden to Langfang, between Tientsin and Peking. He secured the trains from the Government Railway by representing to them that he wished to withdraw his troops from Lanhsien where they have been for some two weeks now, and return them to Mukden. However the trains failed to stop at Lanhsien but ran empty on to Mukden, where they were loaded with soldiers, horses and equipment and then proceeded to Langfang. It is taken locally that this is an indication of the thickening of the monarchical plot. A substantial guard of these same troops is waiting at Chingwangtao to seize any further shipments of arms from Japan, so it is supposed.

Safe-Conduct Granted For Count Luxburg

Former German Minister To
Argentine To Be Allowed
To Go To Sweden

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, March 10.—Great Britain has granted a safe-conduct to Count von Luxburg, the late German Minister here, to proceed to Sweden.

THE THEREFORE

It pays to replace the old lamps and to use those of proved reputation among electric light users throughout the world.

"OSRAM" — "G.E.C."

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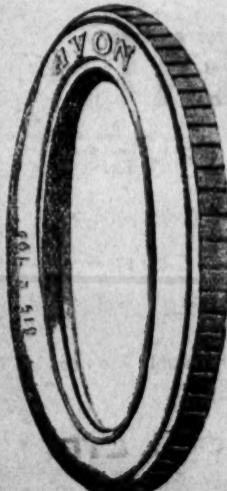
British Made

ALL SIZES

Best Quality

Lowest Prices

No. 1 FOOCHOW ROAD



PAN-GERMAN DEMANDS STATED BY PROFESSOR

Wou'd Carve Up Italy And
France And Exact Enormous Indemnity

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Berne, March 10.—The Pan-Germanism now prevalent in Germany is reflected in an article by the Breslau Professor Hasse in the *Schlesische Zeitung*.

He says that, now Russia has been adequately dealt with, it is Italy's turn. Italy must cede to Austria all territory to the Tagliamento, restore Tripoli to the Turks and cede Somalland to Germany. With regard to France, Professor Hasse says that a tremendous war indemnity and a suitable commercial treaty are necessary but are not sufficient. France must cede the basins of Longwy and Briey and the fort of Verdun, Sungari and Belfort. The remaining occupied districts in France will be restored when an indemnity of £2,000 millions has been paid. Further, Germany would require Western Morocco with Tangier, part of French Congo and French Somaliland.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR ADMITS SPANISH CHARGE

But Declares He Had Nothing
To Do With Anarchist

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, March 11.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times states that the German Ambassador has written to the newspaper *Sol* admitting the authenticity of Dr. von Stohrer's letter and Pascual's visit to the Embassy but asserting that the Embassy broke off relations with Pascual when it became aware that he was an anarchist.

The *Sol* replies to the letter maintaining its assertions and reserving further evidence till the trial.

Madrid, March 10.—The Cabinet has been reconstituted as before.

Madrid, March 10.—Senor Prieto has definitely declined to form a new Ministry and Conferences between the various party leaders have been resumed.

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Sale Of Tin Barred In United Kingdom

Can Be Made Only If Licensed
By Committee Of Metal
Exchange

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—The Committee of the London Metal Exchange has forbidden its members to buy tin in the United Kingdom for consumption or export unless licensed by the Committee. Soldiers or producers may only sell to persons holding the Committee's license.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on March 12, 1918.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 16-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. 16-18

Cod " 14-16

Mandarin " 20-30

Mackerel " 15-20

Pomfret " 25-35

Salmon " 16-20

Sail " none

Sole " 18-20

Whitebait " 16-20

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each none

Duck " 50-80

Eggs per dozen 16-18

Fowl per lb. 20-22

Geese each 1.00-1.30

Hare " none

Partridge " none

Pheasant " none

Pigeons " 20-25

Plover " 10-12

Quail " 18-20

Snipe " 14-18

Turkey per lb. 25-30

Teal each 14-16

Wild Duck " 30-35

Wild Pigeons " none

Woodcock " 50-60

Wild Geese " 40-50

Grain and Flour

Flour American per 50 lbs. \$5.75

Flour Australian per 50 lbs. \$4.40

Flour Shanghai per 50 lbs. \$3.20

Rice per 200 lbs. \$8.00

Milk

Foreign dairy per bottle 20

Chinese dairies " 17

Fodder

Barley per 114 lbs. \$3.10

Bran " \$2.15

Fuel

House Coal per ton Tia. 19.50

Stove Coal per ton Tia. 21.75

Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00

Chief Inspector.

E. KILNER.

Fruit

Apples per lb. 16-18

Bananas " 5-7

Cherries each 15-18

Cocoanuts per lb. 8-10

Chestnuts per lb. 7-8

Figs per lb. none

Grapes per lb. none

Lemons per lb. 7-8

Lichees per lb. none

Mangoes per lb. none

Mangosteens per dozen none

Melons per lb. none

Oranges per lb. 8-12

Peaches per lb. none

Passionfruits per lb. none

Pearss per lb. none

Plums per lb. none

Pumeloess per lb. none

Pineapples per lb. none

Pearms per lb. 19-20

Strawberries per lb. 10-12

Walnuts per lb. 10-12

Vegetables

Artichokes per dozen 2-3

Asparagusses per dozen none

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WEATHER
The Manchurian maximum is felt as
far as the South of Japan and
Formosa. Monsoon along
the whole coast. Fine weather.

MARRIAGE
FORESTIER-HOLMES: On Monday,
11th March, 1918, before St. Ever-
ard D. French, M.A.C., H.E.M.
Consul-General, and at Holy
Trinity Cathedral by the Rev. C.
J. F. Symons, Eric Theodore Fore-
ster to Dorothy Holmes.
17125 M.13.

BIRTH
BOULON: On March 12, at the
Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr. and
Mrs. F. G. Boulon, a daughter.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 13, 1918

How Wilson Is Waging War
(Literary Digest)
VISIONS alone, we are told, "will
not win the war." That is, say certain critics of the Adminis-
tration, Mr. Wilson can interpret the national spirit, formulate our war-aims, write ringing
messages, and assume the intellectual leadership of the Allied
cause, but he lacks the practical
ability to choose and properly
supervise the men who must do the
rough, every-day work of
waging.

The Administration's supporters
retort by saying that "where there
is no vision the people perish," that
the President's "visions" may prove
the decisive weapon in winning the
war, and that these visions are sup-
plemented by remarkable success in
the practical job of carrying on a
war. The Nashville Tennessee
(Dem.) is confident that "President
Wilson is all-sufficient in this crisis,
and he will guide the nation and
her allies on to victory." The Gov-
ernment machinery may need
tightening up, but, says the editor of
the Peoria Journal (Dem.), when
the altering is being done "it is the
safest policy to put the adjusting
wrenches into the hands of the Pres-
ident and Commander-in-Chief."

The Atlanta Journal (Dem.) de-
clares that "if ever a President de-
monstrated executive ability and a
mastery of affairs, Mr. Wilson has
done so"; and it asks: "If we can
not trust his tested leadership, to
whom shall we turn in this critical
hour?" The Des Moines Capital,
edited by a former Republican
Senator, reminds us that "this war
must be fought through under Pres-
ident Wilson," and it therefore
insists that "the President must be
sustained in every possible way."
The country might have elected a
different President in 1916, but we
did not, so conclude the Progressive
Republican Emporia Gazette,
"there is no use crying over spilled
milk, but, on the other hand, so
long as we can't change milkmen,
why throw rocks at him?"

After reminding us that the war
involves something besides soldiers'
overcoats and even machine guns, the
Springfield Republican declares
emphatically "there isn't the slight-
est doubt that, thanks mainly to
President Wilson, the Germans
have been defeated in this contest."
The Republican explains by point-
ing out that the President has so
stated our war-aims that "criticism
was virtually silenced, and the pacifists themselves, in many cases,
have been rallied by him to the
cause for which the Allies and
America are fighting." Special at-

tention is called to the effect of the
President's words on "Great Brit-
ain's national unity in the darkest
hour of the war," and The Re-
publican quotes as follows from the
Associated Press report of the re-
cent convention of the British
Labor party:

"For the American public one of
the main points of interest is the
party's unequivocal acceptance of
President Wilson as its own pro-
phet. Not a single resolution or
declaration made during the con-
ference on the subject of war or peace
omitted an endorsement of
Wilson's war-aims and attitude. No
other Allied statesman received a
similar tribute. Premier Lloyd
George had many carping critics and
President Poincaré was not
mentioned. But not even speakers
representing the disaffected fringes
of the party spoke a disparaging
word on the attitude of the Ameri-
can President and people."

"President Wilson figures as one
of the party's prophets. In the
session today his name was men-
tioned no fewer than six times, in
each case in connection with his
recent war-aims speech, which was
described as essentially the same as
the British Labor party's. The de-
legate of the French Socialists gained
hearty applause when he said:
'President Wilson has declared on
behalf of the common people of the
whole world the terms which the
common people want.'"

Thus, comments The Republican,
"Mr. Wilson inspired the Socialistic
Radicals of Great Britain with the
fighting spirit which they had
lacked, and perhaps saved the war-
weary country from a Bolshevik
agitation and political overturn."
The Republican would remind those
who castigate Mr. Wilson's conduct
of the war "that a man who can
so effectively help to raise large
armies in other countries than his
own is a unique force as a war-
President. He may do his best
work if allowed to utilize his talents
in his own singular way." We
read further:

"That President Wilson was re-
garded as its most formidable antagonist
was proved by the fact that von
Hertling devoted the main portion
of his speech to consideration of
Mr. Wilson's '14 points,' with the
result that he completely satisfied
nobody and left a large portion of
the German people in a state of
sullen discontent and protest con-
cerning the continuation of the war
for the sake of plunder.

"Mr. Wilson's critics would con-
centrate our attention on the exact
percentage of shoddy in army over-
coats; they would move the country
to tears by harrowing accounts of
the pitiful and distressing death of
a sick and neglected soldier in a
training-camp. But what one of them
could have saved the British
Government and people, as Mr. Wil-
son did, from the consequences of
an impaired national morale, and
thus have insured the vigorous
prosecution of the war? What one
of them could have solidified the
democracies of the western world
as he has, in a period of deep suffer-
ing and acute distress, in support
of a war that has already continued
so long that nine-tenths of the
human race look upon it with
horror?

"Mr. Wilson has been able to do
this work because his own public
career has been notably free from
associations with that imperialistic
aggression which is now so repulsive
to every democratic mind in Europe.
When he speaks of 'self-
determination,' Mexico is the proof
that he has practised, so far as was
humanly possible, what he preach-
ed. When he refers to racial auto-
nomy, the advanced self-govern-
ment he gave to the Filipinos bears
witness to his sincerity. When he
pleads for reduction of armaments
after the war, his very persistence
in unpreparedness before the war—
deemed so criminal by many—con-
vinces Europe that he means what
he says. When he insists that the
world must be made safe for dem-
ocracy, he does not stultify himself
by trying to block the sure
progress of the emancipation of
women."

But the Massachusetts daily does
not consider this spiritual triumph
the only proof of Mr. Wilson's suc-
cess as a war-President. It con-
siders Mr. Baker's recent statement
before the Senate Military Affairs
Committee as a crushing reply to
Senator Chamberlain and other
critics of the War Department and of
the Administration. Under the "acid
test" of the Secretary's testimony
the Chamberlain accusations
shriveled to ashes and rubbish," said
the New York World (Dem.), which
believes Mr. Baker "has written
a new chapter in the military
history of republics." The
Baker statement, agrees the Re-
publican Baltimore American, "had
the effect of clinching the nails" of
the Secretary's previous testimony,
"and of making the position of
the War Department impregnable."

More has been done, Secretary

Jim—A Soldier Of The King. Empey's Pathetic Dog Story

By Arthur Guy Empey
(Author of "Over the Top," "The First
Call," Etc.)

We were machine gunners of the
British Army stationed "Somewhere
in France" and had just arrived at
our rest billets, after a weary march
from the front line sector.

The stable we had to sleep in was an
old, ramshackle affair, absolutely
over-run with rats—great big black
fellows, who used to chew up our
leather equipment, eat our rations,
and run over our bodies at night.
German gas had no effect on these
rodents; in fact, they seemed to thrive.

The floor space would comfortably ac-
commodate about twenty men lying
down, but when thirty-three, includ-
ing equipment, were crowded into it,
it was nearly unbearable.

The roof and walls were full of shell
holes. When it rained a constant drip,
drip, drip was in order. We were so
crowded that if a fellow was unlucky
(and nearly all of us in this
instance were unlucky) to sleep under
a hole, he had to grin and bear it. It
was like sleeping beneath a shower
bath.

At one end of the billet, with a
ladder leading up to it, was a sort of
grain bin with a door in it. This
place was the headquarters of our
guides, the rats. Many a stormy
cabinet meeting was held there by
them. Many a boot was thrown at it
during the night to let them know
that Tommy Atkins objected to the
matter under discussion. Sometimes
one of these missiles would ricochet,
and land on the upturned countenance
of a snoring Tommy and for about
half an hour even the rats would pause
in admiration of his flow of language.

On the night in question we flopped
down in our wet clothes and were
soon asleep. As was usual, No. 2 gun's
crew were together.

The Billet A Deserted Village

The last time we had rested in this
particular village, it was inhabited by
civilians, but now it was deserted.
An order had been issued, two days
previous to our arrival, that all
civilians should move farther back of
the line.

I had been asleep about two hours
when I was awakened by Sailor Bill
shaking me by the shoulder. He was
trembling like a leaf, and whispered to
me:

"Wake up, Yank, this ship's haunted.
There's some one aloft who's been
moaning for the last hour. Sounds
like the wind in the rigging. I ain't
scared of humans or Germans, but
when it comes to messin' in with spirits
it's time for me to go below. Lend
your ear and cast your deadlights on
that grain locker, and listen."

I listened sleepily for a minute or
so, but could hear nothing. Coming to
the conclusion that Sailor Bill was
dreaming things, I was again soon
asleep.

Perhaps fifteen minutes had elapsed
when I was rudely awakened.

"Yank, for God's sake, come aboard
and listen!" I listened, and sure
enough, right out of that grain bin
overhead came a moaning and whim-
pering, and then a scratching against

Baker told the investigating com-
mittee, than the country expected
—"more than the wisest in the
country thought it was possible to
do."

Last summer zealous citizens de-
manded the despatch "of from
50,000 to 100,000 men to France
this year." As a matter of fact,
declared the Secretary, owing to the
calls from France and the
situation brought about by the
Russian and Italian crises,

"Instead of having 50,000 or
100,000 men in France in 1917,
we have many more men than that
in France, and instead of having a
half million men whom we could
ship to France if we could find any
way to do it in 1918, we will have
more than half a million men in
France early in 1918; and we have
available . . . one and one-half
millions who in 1918 can be shipped
to France."

France, Mr. Baker added, "was
a white sheet of paper so far as we
were concerned, and on that we had
not only to write an army, but we
had to write the means of main-
taining an army."

This statement "impressed" those
who heard it, as Senator Chamber-
lain admitted. It likewise impressed
Washington correspondents and
editors, several of whom recall that
Secretary Baker's achievement also
includes a radical re-organisation of
the whole machinery of the War
Department, accomplished in ten
months. Mr. Baker's selection of
Edward R. Stettinius, to co-ordinate
War Department purchasing as
Surveyor-General of Supplies, highly
pleases such critical journals as
the Boston Transcript, Wall Street
Journal and Syracuse Post-Stand-

because I ran nose on into him, caught
him on the rail, amidships. Then it
was repel boarders, and it started to
blow big guns. His first shot put out
my starboard light, and I keeled over.
I was in the trough of the sea, but
soon righted, and then it was a stern
chase, with me in the lead. Getting
into the open sea, I made a port tack
and hove to in this cove with the milk
strains in tow."

Most of us didn't know what he was
talking about, but surmised that he
had got into a mixup with the quar-
termaster sergeant. This surmise proved
correct.

I awakened Ikey Honney, while
Sailor Bill "roused Happy Houghton
and Hungry Foxcroft."

Happy's first words were: "What's
the matter, breakfast ready?"

"Help! I'm in the well! Hurry up!
I can't swim!" Then a few unintelligible
words intermixed with blub blub!

We ran to the well, and away down
we could hear an awful splashing.
Sailor Bill yelled down, "Look out
below; stand from under; bucket coming!"

With that he loosed the windlass.
In a few seconds a sputtering voice
from the depths yelled to us, "Haul away!"

No one volunteered.

I had an old deck of cards in my
pocket. Taking them out, I suggested
cutting the low man to go up the
ladder. They agreed. I was the last
to cut. I got the ace of clubs. Sailor
Bill was stuck with the five of
diamonds. Upon this, he insisted that
it should be the best two out of three
cuts, but we overruled him, and he was
unanimously elected for the job.

With a "So long, mates, I'm going
alright," he started toward the ladder,
with the candle in his hand, stumbling
over the sleeping forms of many.

Sundays grunts, moans, and curses
followed in his wake.

As soon as he started to ascend the
ladder, a "tap-tap-tap" could be heard
from the grain bin. We waited in
fear and trembling the result of his
mission. Hungry was encouraging
him with "Cheerio, mate, the worst is
yet to come."

After many pauses, Bill reached the
top of the ladder and opened the door.
We listened with bated breath. Then
he shouted:

"Blast my deadlights, if it ain't a
poor dog! Come alongside, mate,
you're on a lee shore, and in a sorry
plight."

Oh, what a relief those words were
to us!

With the candle in one hand and a
dark object under his arm, Bill re-
turned and deposited in our midst the
sorriest-looking specimen of a cur dog
you ever set eyes on. It was so weak
it couldn't stand. But look in its
eyes—just gratitude, plain gratitude.

Its stump of a tail was pounding
against my mess tin, and sounded
just like a message in the Morse code.
Happy swore that it was sending
S. O. S.

We were like a lot of school
children, every one wanted to help,
and make suggestions at the same time.
Hungry suggested giving it
something to eat, while Ikey wanted
to play on his infernal Jew's harp,
claiming it was a musical dog.
Happy's suggestion met our approval,
and there was a general scramble for
haversacks. All we could muster was
some hard bread and a big piece of
cheese.

The Dog Would Not Eat

His ribs wouldn't eat bread, and also
refused the cheese, but not before
smiling at it for a couple of minutes.
I was going to throw the cheese away,
but Hungry said he would take it. I
gave it to him.

We were in a quandary. It was
evident that the dog was starving and
in a very weak condition. Its coat
was lacquered all over, probably from
the bites of rats. That stump of tail
kept sending S. O. S. against my
mess tin. Every tap went straight to
our hearts. We would get something
to eat for that mutt if we were shot
for it.

Sailor Bill volunteered to burglarize
the quartermaster's stores for a can of
unsweetened condensed milk, and left
on his perilous venture. He was
gone about twenty minutes. During
his absence, with the help of a bandage
and a capsule of iodine, we cleaned the
wounds made by the rats. I have
bandaged many a wounded Tommy,
but never received the amount of
thanks that that dog gave with its
eyes.

Then the billet door opened and
Sailor Bill appeared. He looked
like the wreck of the Hesperus—
uniform torn, covered with dirt and
flour, and a beautiful black eye—but
he was smiling, and in his hand he
carried the precious can of milk. We
asked no questions, but opened the
can. Just as we were going to pour it
out, Happy butted in and said it
should be mixed with water; he ought
to know, because his sister back in
Blighty had a baby, and she always
mixed water with its milk. We could
not dispute this evidence, so water was
demanded. We would not use the
water in our water bottles, as it was
not fresh enough for our new mate.
Happy volunteered to get some from
the well—that is, if we would promise
not to feed his royal highness until he
returned. We promised, because
Happy had proved that he was an
authority on the feeding of babies. By
this time the rest of the section were
awake and were crowding

Bringing Up Father**By George McManus****WAR AS A CHEMICAL PROBLEM**

By Frederic J. Haskin

By a recent presidential proclamation all persons and firms that make, use or import ammonia or ammonium sulphate are now compelled to take out a federal license, which will give the federal government direct and absolute power over all of these substances produced in the United States.

This order has a significance and importance which is not appreciated by the layman. It is in effect government control of the most important form of a certain chemical element—nitrogen—without which the war cannot be carried on or the people fed. This war from one point

of view is simply a problem in chemistry, and one which we have just begun to solve.

The great world need for combined nitrogen was explained in a previous Haskin letter, but a study of the world production of ammonium sulphate brings to light much new and interesting information as to the paramount part which this chemical element is now playing in world destiny.

The need for nitrogen may be obtained in various ways. In Chile it occurs in large quantities in the ground as sodium nitrate, but boats in which to carry this substance to the countries that need it are not now available. Garbage, fish scrap, slaughter house refuse, and other substances used for fertiliser are valuable primarily for their nitrogen content, but there is not enough of them to supply the world demand. The atmosphere contains unlimited supplies of nitrogen, and methods for extracting it have been perfected experimentally, but their commercial use is limited. Germany is undoubtedly obtaining a part of her nitrogen supply in this way. Our own Bureau of Ordnance has a special division devoted to the study and perfection of methods of fixing atmospheric nitrogen. This is the source of nitrogen for the future, but it probably will not be an important factor for us in this war.

Our one large available supply of combined nitrogen is in our coal deposits. Coal contains a large percentage of nitrogen which may be obtained in the form of ammonium sulphate when coal is made into coke for the manufacture of steel. This is the resource of which the government has now taken charge.

The distressing feature of the situation is that more than half of the coke manufactured in this country is made in "beehive" ovens, which do not save the ammonium sulphate. This year it is estimated that we will waste in this way about 445,000 tons of ammonium sulphate which is worth about \$35,000,000. Yet the waste must go on, for the replacement of beehive ovens by the by-product ovens is a slow and ex-

pensive process, and we must have only one class of food plants, the coke with which to make steel. German legumes, such as beans and peas, many would not now be able to face the world with her imports cut off except for the fact that she accomplished several years ago this change from bee-hive to by-product coke ovens, which is just getting well under way in this country. Germany is also believed to be manufacturing combined nitrogen from the atmosphere, and is doubtless conserving it in all other forms; but her production of ammonium sulphate is the vital factor in her ability to be self-sufficient.

A study of the world's production of ammonium sulphate, published by an American corporation and accepted as reliable by the United States government, shows what a vital part combined nitrogen is playing in world affairs. Take the case of Great Britain for example. Her ability to produce foodstuffs is dependent upon the amount of this fertiliser which she can put into the soil; yet she needs the same substance for making munitions.

Furthermore, she has been exporting ammonium sulphate in large quantities for many years, and she cannot afford to stop this exportation for many reasons. For example, she is now dependent upon Java for sugar to replace the beet sugar she formerly got from Germany. But Java cannot raise sugar without ammonium sulphate to use as fertiliser. So Great Britain sent to Java in 1916, \$2,928 tons of the precious substance which is so much needed at home in ships which are so much needed for other purposes.

Another very significant fact is that Japan has long depended upon Great Britain for ammonium sulphate without which her soil could not sustain her population. And Japan is getting rather a bad deal. In 1913 she got 108,243 tons of ammonium sulphate from Great Britain, which was practically her total import. In 1915 she got but 17,806 tons. This may well explain in part why Japan is not a more active participant in the war, for nitrogen is the fundamental sinew of war. The dependence of Japan upon Great Britain for this substance may also well be

Japan to the allies, when her interests in purely political ways do not seem, to say the least, very strongly identified with theirs. China, it might be noted in this connection, produced 10,000 tons of ammonium sulphate in 1916, as against only 4,000 tons in 1915. This increasing Chinese production of the chemical elixir of national life is doubtless one phase of the "special interest" which Japan feels in China, and which we have diplomatically recognised. For most of this Chinese product is being taken by Japan. Japan herself produces very little ammonium sulphate, the amount being estimated at only about 2,000 tons, though higher estimates have been made.

In France, the great power which has been most seriously weakened and disorganized by the war, we would expect to find a weakness in the production of this vital substance. Although France produced about 75,000 tons of ammonium sulphate in 1913, the production had fallen to 25,000 tons in 1916.

Russia, that land of enormous unused resources, shows a steadily growing production of combined nitrates. Her production of ammonium sulphate in 1911 was only 624 tons; in 1916 it was 16,380 tons; and in 1916 was estimated at 32,780 tons.

These statistics strikingly show how the physical vitality and fighting power of nations are proportional to their ability to capture this element so that they can put it into the soil and manufacture it into explosives.

Our own future is safe enough. When all of our bee-hive ovens have been done away with, our production from coke manufacture alone will be doubled. Scientists predict, too, that before many years all burning of coal as fuel will cease; coke will be used exclusively for fuel. Inasmuch as we have in our western lands a coal supply that is estimated to be sufficient for a thousand years, it is seen that our potential resources from this source alone are enormous. Then, too, the fixation of the unlimited supply of nitrogen

in the atmosphere is undoubtedly to be the great source of the future. Water power furnishes the most economical and practicable force for effecting this conversion, and we have great resources in water power which will be developed under legislation now before Congress. The American of the future will not lack for this vital element. But our present problem is none the less a serious one, and government control of all production of ammonium sulphate is a most important step toward its solution.

Tuesday March 12, 1918.

WEATHER

4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centg. mm...	762.82	764.54
Bar. at Centg. inches...	28.08	28.10
Variation mm for 24h	-0.45	-0.92
Variation mm for 24h	-0.41	-1.49
Wind—Direction	Calm	NESE
Wind—Kilom per hour	0	8
Wind—Miles	0.8	1.9
Temperature—Cen	7°0	8°2
Temperature—Fah	44.6	46.8
Humidity co	100	100
Nobulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Siccawei Weather Report

11.—Pressure rising everywhere even in Japan after the passage of the depression. Winter monsoon, fresher in the Formosa channel, wea-

TYPEWRITER**RIBBONS**

at \$11.00 per dozen

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CARBON PAPERS

from \$1.00 per box of 100 sheets and upwards

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Are You Worried About the Food Supply?

THEN ASK YOUR DEALER

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Del Monte
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS

The fruits are ready to serve. A few cans on the pantry shelf insure everything from "Soup to Nuts," including entrees, relishes, salads, and desserts.

Vegetables are all thoroughly cooked and only require warming and seasoning as fresh vegetables. Many varieties are immediately available for salads.

CONNELL BROS. CO.
Agents



Victrola XIV-3150 shown here

Every selection a gem
on the Victrola!

Every dance a joy!

When you dance to the Victrola you never worry about the quality of the dance music—you never decide to "sit out" a dance or stop in the middle of one because of inferior music.

Victrola dance numbers are always carefully chosen from the "hits" of the season, they are always perfectly adapted for dancing, and perfectly played by musicians skilled in dance music. Get a Victrola this season, have better music and dance when you please.

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being nature's own colour is the most popular for Paint

Wilkinson's Fadeless Green

keeps green even under tropical suns

Samples and Stocks

from Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

Varnish Paint & Colour Manufacturers
(Since 1747)

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2a, Kiu Kiang Road,
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Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Refracting and Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
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being nature's own colour is

the most popular for Paint

Wilkinson's Fadeless Green

keeps green even under tropical suns

Samples and Stocks

from Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

Varnish Paint & Colour Manufacturers
(Since 1747)

Branch House,
2a, Kiu Kiang Road,
Shanghai.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 12, 1918.
Money and Bullion
Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 108—Tls. 94.34
@ 72.5—Mex. \$130.12

Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls. 72.275

Dracon Dollars: native bank rate

What Gold Mart: 978 touch Tls. 270

Bar Silver 268

Copper Cash per tael 1817

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4/3d.—Tls. 4.66

exch. @ 72.5—Mex. \$6.43

Paking Bar02

Native Interest02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 432d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount:

3 m/a %

4 m/a %

5 m/a %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.

Ex. Pounds on London Fr. 27.25

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4768

Consols £

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/3d.

London Demand 4/3d

India nominal T.T. 298

Paris T.T. 5/8d

Paris Demand 5/8d

New York T.T. 102d

New York Demand 102d

Hongkong T.T. 69d

Japan T.T. 50d

Batavia T.T. 227d

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/a. Cts. 4/5d.

London 4 m/a. Docy. 4/5d.

London 5 m/a. Cts. 4/6d.

London 5 m/a. Docy 4/6d.

Paris 4 m/a. 61d

New York 4 m/a. 106d

Customs House Exchange Rates For

March

Hk. Tls. 4.25 @ 4/2d

1 @ 575d = Francs 6.41

0.89 @ 100d Gold \$3

1 @ 52d Yen 2.17

1 @ 15 Rupees 5.55

1 @ — Roubles —

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

New Engineering Works Pays 20 Per Cent

The annual general meeting of The New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce. Mr. H. Arnhold, chairman, presided and there were also present Messrs. A. W. Branson, A. W. Burkhill, J. C. Dyer and J. W. C. Bonnar, directors, Mr. C. A. Skinner, secretary, and shareholders representing 47,681 shares.

After the secretary had read the notice of the meeting, the chairman said:

"Before referring to the report and accounts I will read the auditors' report."

"As the report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1917, have been in your hands for some time, I will with your permission take them as read."

"When addressing you last year I mentioned that the result then before you constituted a record in the annals of the company's affairs. The figures we are now about to consider evidence a still improved record and one which I am sure you will agree is extremely satisfactory. Our works have been very fully occupied during the period under review, the actual amount of work handled being considerably larger than in any preceding year, which explains the satisfactory showing before you, and we have again had several large overhaul and reclassing jobs in addition to a considerable amount of general repairs and new construction work. This has entailed continuous hard work on the part of a very limited staff who have willingly responded and thus enabled the company to cope with the increased volume of business."

"Before formally proposing the adoption and passing of the accounts, I will as usual make a few remarks thereon.

"The balance at the credit of profit and loss account, including the Tls. 39,900.20 carried forward from 1916, is Tls. 443,848.70. Your directors propose to deal with this amount as follows:

To pay a dividend of 20 per cent \$3,698.00
To pay bonus of 20 per cent \$3,698.00
To place to Materials Fund 40,000.00
To place to Dividend Equalization Fund 25,000.00
To place to Reserve Fund 50,000.00
To place to Depreciation Fund 100,000.00
To donate to War Funds 15,000.00
To carry forward balance 43,952.70

Tls. 441,348.70

"Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that the land account has increased by Tls. 142,848.69. This represents the acquisition of the 17 mow of land lying between the dock and the old Vulcan Works, to which I referred when addressing you last year and also a small piece of land on the West side of the dock formerly leased to the company. Both of these properties are very essential to the conduct and development of the company's business, and their acquisition enables us to confidently proceed with our policy of development in the future."

"Buildings, plant, machinery, steam launches.—There is an increase under this heading of Tls. 21,803.24 chiefly accounted for by the construction of a steel hopper barge for dredging purposes and the installation of water service for use in case of fire.

"The buildings and plant have been kept in good repair, and upkeep has all been charged against revenue. A further sum of Tls. 25,000.00 has also been added to Depreciation Fund.

"Stocks.—You will see that there is a very considerable increase under this heading. My remarks last year again apply that the increase is due partly to the higher prices ruling and also to larger holdings of material. We have not only maintained our normal stocks, but notwithstanding the very considerable rise in cost of all shipbuilding supplies, we have somewhat increased the actual stocks in the yard. Owing to war conditions and the necessary Government requirements to be licensed, etc., this has been a matter of considerable difficulty, but owing to the able manner in which our agents in America have kept us advised of the situation and the probable requirements of the United States Government, we were able to secure a considerable stock of materials before the restrictions, since imposed by the U. S. Government, came into force."

"I would, however, point out that if local shipbuilding companies cannot find ways and means of continuing to obtain supplies, they will eventually be unable to fulfill their sphere of usefulness in attending to the re-

quirements of the market."

"There being no questions, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously passed:

1.—Proposed by Mr. Arnhold; seconded by Mr. Burkhill.—(a) That the directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue 16,739 of the unissued shares of the company.

(b) That the directors be au-

thorised to offer at par to each shareholder one of such new shares for every five shares held by him on the 12th day of March, 1918, and that the nominal amount of such shares be paid to the company upon application, such shares to participate fully in any future dividend.

(c) That the directors be au-

thorised to dispose of any shares offered to a shareholder under the last preceding clause, and declined or not accepted by him within such time as the directors may appoint, to such persons and upon such terms as the directors may think fit.

2.—Proposed by Mr. Arnhold; seconded by Mr. Burkhill.—That a report and accounts as presented be passed.

3.—Proposed by Mr. Arnhold; seconded by Mr. Burkhill.—That a dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share and a dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share be paid for the year ended December 31, 1917.

4.—Proposed by Mr. Arnhold;

requirements of British and Allied shipping out here.

"The stocks have all been taken at laid down cost and again appear in the balance sheet at considerably less than replacing cost. In view, however, of the further rise in prices during the year, your directors recommend the appropriation of a further Tls. 40,000.00 to the purchase of materials equalisation fund created last year, to bring the total of this fund up to Tls. 100,000.00 which, should there be any marked decrease in the price of materials in future, will be available to enable us to average the price of our stocks and so maintain a favorable position in competition with other Eastern Yards.

"Sundry debtors Tls. 149,669.72.

With the exception of a few small accounts, fully covered by the reserve, these debts are all good. A large proportion of the amount has since been collected, and the balance outstanding should be liquidated shortly.

"I will now turn to the other side of the balance sheet.

"Sundry Creditors Tls. 123,727.86.

Practically the whole of this amount has been paid off.

"Bills Payable. Tls. 474,961.50.

A very considerable portion of this amount has now been discharged. The balance outstanding is all for materials still in transit and the entire stocks actually in our yard or godowns have been paid for in full.

"When last addressing you I mentioned that further additions and improvements to our plant were being undertaken.

"Considerable progress has been made with this development during the year. A new patent slipway for the accommodation of vessels up to 200 feet is in course of construction and nearing completion. This should prove a valuable asset and will enable the company to carry on repair work on smaller craft at times when the dock is occupied.

"Your directors also decided to electrify, as far as possible, the machines in use at the Works and considerable progress has been made with this conversion, several motors having been already installed.

"During the year the dock has been fully enlarged and the extension carried out in 1916 has been more than justified, enabling us on many occasions to accommodate vessels and execute repairs which formerly we should have been unable to handle.

"We also completed several Tug Boats and other small craft.

"The Works have been extremely busy so far this year, and amongst the work in hand today, the company is engaged on the construction of two ocean-going steamers of over 2,000 tons, and a steel schooner fitted with auxiliary motors and there is every indication of increasing activity in this direction.

"Our prospects therefore for the current year are again very encouraging.

"The Company has during the past two years incurred a very considerable amount of capital expenditure both necessary and urgent, to cope with its increasing activities, to meet the demands of the market for the purpose has been drawn from the profits earned by the company during the same period, thereby permanently capitalising same. Your directors feel that the time has come for shareholders to receive recognition and benefit from this increased accumulation of capital assets, and have accordingly decided to call a meeting of shareholders to be held on the 12th instant to consider the proposal to issue a dividend of 20 per cent on the unissued shares of the Company, representing an increase of one fifth of the issued capital of the Company, and to offer such shares at par to existing shareholders in the ratio of one new for every five old shares.

"Your directors anticipate no difficulty in obtaining the directors' consent on the increased capital of the company and after very careful deliberation consider that this method of participation by the shareholders in a larger proportion of the company's earnings is not only equitable but fully justified. By this means the company retains funds which are urgently required to meet the demands of the increased working capital rendered necessary by reason of the abnormal rise in the cost of all shipbuilding materials.

"If the resolution about to be proposed for the issue of 16,739 shares of the unissued capital of the company is carried, the circular accompanied by application form will be forwarded tomorrow to shareholders, so that they may express their wish either to apply their bonus towards the new issue or receive same in cash.

"The contribution to British War Funds will, I am sure, have your approval. It is proposed to subscribe this sum between the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund and the Officers' Family Fund.

"Stocks.—You will see that there is a very considerable increase under this heading. My remarks last year again apply that the increase is due partly to the higher prices ruling and also to larger holdings of material. We have not only maintained our normal stocks, but notwithstanding the very considerable rise in cost of all shipbuilding supplies, we have somewhat increased the actual stocks in the yard. Owing to war conditions and the necessary Government requirements to be licensed, etc., this has been a matter of considerable difficulty, but owing to the able manner in which our agents in America have kept us advised of the situation and the probable requirements of the United States Government, we were able to secure a considerable stock of materials before the restrictions, since imposed by the U. S. Government, came into force."

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2.—Proposed by Mr. Arnhold; seconded by Mr. Burkhill.—That a report and accounts as presented be passed.

3.—Proposed by Mr. Arnhold;

4.—Proposed by Mr. Arnhold;

seconded by Mr. Thoresen.—That the appointment of Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar as a director be confirmed, and also that Mr. J. C. Dyer be re-elected a director of the company.

5.—Proposed by Mr. Fléming; seconded by Mr. W. S. Jackson.—That Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be re-elected auditors of the company at a remuneration of Tls. 5000 per annum.

6.—Proposed by Mr. Ambrose; seconded by Mr. Hanbury.—That a donation to British War Funds of Shanghai Taels Fifteen thousand (Tls. 15,000.00) be appropriated out of the profits of the company for distribution as the directors see fit.

The chairman announced that dividend warrants and also circulars regarding the new shares would be sent out today.

"Sundry debtors Tls. 149,669.72.

With the exception of a few small accounts, fully covered by the reserve, these debts are all good. A large proportion of the amount has since been collected, and the balance outstanding should be liquidated shortly.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,900,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 22 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornwall Turner, Chairman

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.L.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Singapore

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Surabaya

Colombo Malacca Taliwang

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower Burma)

Hainan Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanol Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Feking Tourane

Haiphong Paoote

Hankou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyon and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETTS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 19,500,000

Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,933.68

\$24,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman

E. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

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Peking Taiyuan Shanghai

Tientsin Kaifeng Hankow

Changchun Wuhu Ichang

Antung Ankang Changsha

Dalny Hangchow Nanchang

Mukden Ningpo Kiukiang

Newchwang Nanking Foochow

Harbin Chinkiang Amoy

Kirin Hauchow Canton

Tsinan Soochow Hongkong

Chefoo Wusih Swatow

Tsingtau Yangtow Chinkiang

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Taed Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,960,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: Petrograd.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China.

Japan and India.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hartin Peking

Changchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayowsk Vladivostock

Hainan O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow

SI Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DERMENTS, Manager for China.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$360,000,000

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 17	noon	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
25		Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
29		San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap. Alexander	
30		San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
31	11.00	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 14	11.00	Moj, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
15	5.00	Nagasaki	Fensa	Rus. R.V.F.	
16	1.00	Nagasaki, Moj & Kobe	Kanusa maro	Jap. N.Y.K.	
19		Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21		Kobe	Eita o maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
22		Moj, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
23		Nagasaki, Moj and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyomaru	Jap. N.Y.K.
London etc.	Kitaro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekin	Br. B&S.	
15	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Ch. C.M.S.N.C.	
14	4.00	Ningpo	Shantung	Ch. C.M.S.N.C.	
14	4.00	Ningpo	Taihsin	Ch. C.M.S.N.C.	
15	4.00	Pochow	Heinchi	Ch. C.M.S.N.C.	
16		Hankow	Canada maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
17		L. Hankow & Canton	Yingchow	Br. B&S.	
18		L. Hankow & Canton	Suirang	Br. B&S.	
19		Takao via Fuchow & K'lung	Keeling maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
20		Houkou, direct	Tsuyu maru	Jap. Alexander	
21		D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B&S.	
21		Hongkong	China	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 13	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tsin	Fengtien	Br. B&S.	
13	10.00	Chenkuo & Fiusin	Kisan	Br. J.M. & Co.	
13	10.00	Amoy, Tsin	Hsi tah	Ch. C.M.S.N.C.	
14	10.00	Tsin	Hakushin maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
15	1.00	Tsin tsao and Dalm	Kobe maru	Jap. B.M.R.	
15	4.00	Vladivostock	Fensa	Rus. R.V.F.	
17	4.00	Newchwang	Shenking	Br. B&S.	
19	5.00	Daln	akai maru	Jap. B.M.R.	
19	5.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tsin	Shantung	Br. B&S.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 12	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
12	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B&S.	
12	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
12	M.N.	do	Taching maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
12	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br. B&S.	
12	M.N.	do	Changking	Br. B&S.	
12	M.N.	do	Lungshu	Br. B&S.	
12	M.N.	do	Yiyan	Br. J.M. & Co.	
12	M.N.	do	Konyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
12	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
12	M.N.	do	Luoyang	Br. B&S.	
12	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br. B&S.	

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Birth
Mar 11	Ningpo	Taishun	1612 Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
12	Japan	Hakushin maru	873 Jap.	N.Y.K.	SMKW	
12	Japan	Yawata maru	873 Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW	
12	Hankow	Kiangwah	3101 Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
12	Hankow	Tungting	1364 Br.	B&S.	CNW	
12	Hankow	Melan	417 am.	S.O.H.C.O.	SOCW	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 12	Daln	Kojun maru	180 ² Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
12	Ha. kow	Nanyang maru	1868 Jap.	M.B.K.	NYKW
12	Chesfoo	Shantung	1083 Br.	B&S.	CNW
12	Hankow	Tseantzah	475 Br.	C.I.E.L.L. CO.	C.KFW
12	Japan	Temashima maru	1599 Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
12	Chinwang'tao	Yechigo maru	1165 Jap.	K.M.A.	
12	J. pan	Yumihari maru	Jap.		
12	Ningpo	Taishun	2012 Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loengwa, tons 3,250 Capt. Findelson, will leave on Friday, March 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.					
HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, March 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 77.					

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For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

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IYO MARU 12,500
KIATANO MARU 16,000

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Iriwasa, Mar. 17

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. E. Tosawa, March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu, March 16

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, March 19

CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Yui, March 23

CHIKUZEN MARU 5,000 Capt. H. Nojiri, March 26

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, March 30

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu, March 14

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, March 21

FOR JAPAN

KITANO MARU 16,000 Capt. F. E. Core, March 19

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU 16,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, March 25

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU 21,000 April 23

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU 14,000 Mar. 20

NIKKO MARU 19,000 April 17

AKI MARU 12,500 May 23

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

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For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai.

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Business and Official Notices

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

AFTER-THEATRE DANCES

IN THE NEW BALL ROOM

*Wednesday and Friday
Nights, March 13th
and 15th*

COMMENCING 11 P.M.
SERVICE A LA CARTE

Astor House Orchestra

For Reservations, apply Supt.
of Service, Astor House Hotel.

No Charge for Admission.

The Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco
Company, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Thursday, the 28th March, 1918, at 4.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agent,
Shanghai, 12th March, 1918.

17131

LAW Our simple method of home law instruction fits you to earn \$2,500 to \$10,000 yearly as a lawyer or legally-trained business man. LAW TRAINED MEN ARE IN DEMAND IN ALL LINES OF BUSINESS. 100 books—complete law library—furnished every student. BAR EXAMINATION GUARANTEE. You pay only as you progress—in small installments. SEND POSTAL FOR FREE BOOK TODAY!

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Agriculture

Manufactures

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Draughting

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M.E.

Office No. 15
China Agency I.C.S.
11c NANKING Rd.
SHANGHAI

CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 332.

MAIL MATTER FOR RUSSIA

With reference to Notification No. 330 of the 5th instant, mail matter for Russia only will from now and until further notice be forwarded via Harbin.

E. CARETTI,
for Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 12th March, 1918.

17128

BILL SMITH—

says:

You cannot put a gallon of liquid in a quart measure. You cannot fill the brain of one man with the work of a dozen.

ELEPHANT HEAD
THREE STAR
BRANDY

If IT WASN'T GOOD
WE WOULD NOT
SELL IT

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that two promissory notes issued by the undersigned on the 11th day of first moon this year (February 21st, 1918), payable to bearer: One, for Tls. 2,000 payable the 30th 1st moon this year (March 12th, 1918) and the other, for Tls. 2,000 payable the 29th 2nd moon, this year (April 10, 1918), are hereby cancelled, and notice thereof has been given to their original payee who is the present holder. The public are hereby warned in both English and Chinese papers against negotiating the same.

DOO ZOO YU.
(杜卓如)

17129

KULING ESTATE

MANAGER WANTED

Applications for the position of Manager of the Kuling Estate will be received until March 31st, 1918.

Particulars in regard to qualifications, salary, etc., may be obtained from the Chairman of the Kuling Council.

Address: Rev. S. H. Littell,
Hankow.

16453

GREAT CHEAP SALE

Two Weeks Only,
From 11th March

OWING TO THE
REMOVAL OF PREMISES

All kinds of Embroidery,
Ornamental Cloths, Furs,
Scarves, Muffs, Porcelain, Brass
and Bamboo Wares and Curios.

KING SON & CO.

In Astor House Hotel
WHANGPOO ROAD

17118 M.17

Wanted Companion-Governess

English lady in Malay States requires in March a European Companion-Governess for her daughter aged fourteen. Usual English, good French, and Music; to accompany and teach in the car to New Zealand and thence to England as permitted. Must be energetic and good traveller, age 25-35 years. Salary £100 per annum and all found. All passage monies paid.

Apply fully by letter, with copies of testimonials and photograph, to Box No. 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

17060

If you need fashionable clothes go to

Henry

the Tailor

Whom the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who was employed in his shop for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

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SHANGHAI

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Disease.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confidencies, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venerous Diseases.

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?
If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.

I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U.S.A.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

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GRIFFITHS' STORES

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should be a —

Prest-O-Lite

There is a correct
size for your car

Service Station

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Forty-One Tariff Experts

presumably the world's leaders in this kind of work have been laboring in Shanghai for several weeks in an effort to revise China's customs duties. For some reason there has been little publicity in either the foreign or native press of China regarding the work of this august body.

Is the Tariff Commission in a deadlock, and if so—why?

This subject will be discussed fully in this week's issue of MILLARD'S REVIEW. Every foreign and Chinese business man interested in the trade of China and the rest of the world will read this article. For this reason advance orders for extra copies should be sent at once to

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Ave. Edward VII. Tel. 4741.

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?
If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.
I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U.S.A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuan Road.

Eden Hospital
Dept. of Venereal Diseases
and Wassermann Laboratory
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(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

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be Prepaid

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APARTMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED

BRITISHER, invalided from the front but physically capable, seeks position as office assistant, salesman, bookkeeper or in outdoor capacity. Speaks 4 dialects: also French. Highest references. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.

17135

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

19146

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a convenient. Every comfort guaranteed.

Telephone North 482.

17135

WELL-EDUCATED Chinese desider position as interpreter, translator, typist, secretary, clerk, proof-reader or auditor. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

17135 M.13

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Telephone North 1102

Two large rooms, also small room with bathroom attached. Well-furnished: moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

17039

TO LET, nicely furnished front room with board. Carter Road. American family. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.

17135 M.15

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH LADY desires to teach French or Russian. Would accept opportunity as travelling companion. Please apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

17137 M.17

EXPERIENCED lady teacher wants Japanese pupils (beginners or advanced) for English: easy terms. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

17129 M.13

WANTED

young man of allied

nationality as assistant in Hardware Department of large firm. Excellent prospects. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.

17132 M.14